

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 21ST, 1889

NUMBER 3

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua das Ourives.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humayld.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays J. W. TABOURX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial N. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 120. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 34.
IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10:30 a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; at 7 o'clock p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Rua da Misericórdia, 59, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Salors free and easy on Thursday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:15 a.m. and at Itaboraí 8:15 a.m. From Barra do Piraí, passengers change to 12:30 p.m. train, arriving at Rio at 1:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves (Itham) at 5:15 p.m. Every Friday at 11:45 a.m. and every Saturday at 12:30 p.m. From Rio at 1:15 p.m. and every Sunday at 12:30 p.m. From Rio at 1:15 p.m. and the Central train at 8 p.m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí at 10:25; Entre Rios at 11:30; Mambucaba (terminus) at 12:30 p.m. S. Paulo train leaves Barra at 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Central at 12:30 p.m. From Rio at 1:15 p.m. arriving at Barra at 2:15 and Rio at 3:30 p.m. and leaves Barra at 4:30 p.m. and 5:30 a.m.; arriving in Rio at 5:15 a.m. and leaves Barra at 6:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:15 p.m.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1:30 p.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 1:30 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at São Paulo at 6:30 a.m. and at 2:45 p.m. and third at 4:45 p.m. Downward, train leaves Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 9:15 and Rio at 12:30 p.m. and leaves Barra at 4:30 and 5:30 a.m.; arriving in Rio at 5:15 a.m. and leaves Barra at 6:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:15 p.m.

Corcovado R.—Trains leave the Station of Corcovado, Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, 12 a.m., and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and Mondays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the station D. Pedro II railway at 7:10 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. week-days, arriving at Petrópolis at 8:15 a.m. and 7:25 and on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6:30 a.m. and arrive at Petrópolis at 9:15. Passengers from the Francisco Xavier station, 12:30 p.m. D. Pedro II railway to the Francisco Xavier station, 12:30 p.m. Trains leave the Largo da Marinha at 6 p.m. on Sundays and 7:30 a.m. on Sundays and holidays; arriving at 6:30 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petrópolis at 5:40 and 7:30 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. week-days and at 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

CANTAGALLO R.—Leave Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a.m., arriving at Petrópolis 10:55; Cachoeira (4 hours post-way) 11:30. Return train leaves Cachoeira 11:27 a.m., arriving at Niterói 2:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói at 3 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at 5:15 p.m. train leaves Niterói at 3 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at 5:15 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station of Corcovado, Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, 12 a.m., and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and Mondays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.

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Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Outives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA PLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Outidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua Lutiz do Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marques d'Almeida; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1025.
Dr. W. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin: Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1^o de Março, No. 93; from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the *Associação Commercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 21st, 1889.

ALTHOUGH there exists a municipal by-law forbidding the opening of the streets during the hot season—from December to April—we notice that the municipal council has been exhibiting unusual activity in tearing up and relaying the pavements of some of the oldest and filthiest streets of the city, such as the Rua da Carioca. If there is danger in opening a few square feet for the repair of a gas or water pipe, how much more danger then must result from the removal of a large area of pavement and the stirring up of the whole surface in preparation for the relaying of the paving stones. Surely older Brazilians have not forgotten the old customs of the city when every species of filth was thrown from the houses into the street, there to be trodden under foot and saturate the earth below. In these old streets, the pavements are laid upon a stratum of filth which is simply deadly under such a sun as we have been having for the last two months. It is certainly extraordinary that a really dangerous and for the moment unnecessary opening of old streets should be permitted without question, at the very time that insignificant openings like that necessary to connect with a gas main are so rigidly prohibited. It is certainly not consistent, and we may perhaps be permitted to say that it is not even sane. If the law is good for the private individual, it ought to be equally good for the municipal councillors, and every one of them ought to be fined heavily for this serious breach of the law.

THERE are two or three small matters connected with the emergency which we are now facing, which we feel compelled to urge upon the attention of our local readers. We do not wish to excite alarm, nor to prophesy the outbreak of a serious epidemic, but there is no concealing the fact that there is an unusual amount of yellow fever in the city and that the continued heat and drouth are favorable to its increase. Of course we have more or less yellow fever every year, and we are accustomed to consider it as no more dangerous when properly treated than many other diseases. But we have been having an unusually hot season, and the fever has secured an early and dangerous start. The questions for us now to consider are those of prevention and treatment, much of which falls largely upon each individual himself. In the first place, it ought to be borne in mind that under normal conditions yellow fever is not difficult to treat if taken in time and attended by careful nursing. For this reason, there is no occasion for alarm. All that is necessary is to be prudent and watchful,

and then when even slightly ill to send at once for the physician. It ought to be remembered that yellow fever runs its course quickly, and that the earlier the physician is called the easier it will be for him to check its progress. So much for treatment. As to prevention, too much care can not be taken, especially by foreigners coming from other latitudes and even altitudes, in the matter of exposure. Within our experience a great percentage of the cases of yellow fever has been caused by undue exposure to the sun by day, frequently followed by evening rides on the tramway. Young men recently out from colder climates find it difficult, perhaps, to remain in-doors, when there is so much to be seen about the city on Sundays and holidays, but it should be borne in mind that these excursions in a season like this are positively dangerous. Violent exercise in the sun, or long rides on the tramways when the blood is in a heated state, should be carefully avoided. As we have before said, care should also be taken in matters of diet. We do not credit the advice given against the use of fruit, for sound ripe fruit must be wholesome and safe, if eaten temperately and judiciously. Spirits and other heating drinks should also be used with great care, and unwholesome indigestible food should be carefully avoided. Then there is another thing which ought to be spoken of, not because it causes illness, but rather because it weakens the system and reduces its powers of resistance. It is a common habit with many to be continually using saline mixtures, like "fruit salt," and to depend on them to counteract the effects of excess in eating or drinking. Habits of this kind can not be otherwise than injurious. It is much better to avoid the necessity for such mixtures, and to consult the physician in times like this even for apparently slight causes.

THOSE who read the foreign year books and almanacks which profess to give accurate information about all the countries of the world, will be surprised to learn that the law of 1874 regulating conscription has never been carried into effect and that the Brazilian army is now being filled up by means of the good old-fashioned press-gang. It will be puzzling for them to know how it is possible for the Emperor to permit not only the deception, but also so unjust a practice as that of military impressment. The Emperor is known all over the world as a just and enlightened monarch, humane in his feelings and progressive in his ideas. No one will believe that his interest stops with the enactment of a law, leaving it to be ignored or warped to suit the reactionary purposes of his officials, and no one will believe, furthermore, that he would permit the seizure of innocent men in the street to serve a term of years in the army. It is a curious thing how an exalted opinion of a sovereign can blind men to the arbitrary acts of his immediate advisers; and equally curious how long a barbarous custom can exist under an enlightened government without protest or condemnation. The fact is, however, that the press-gang has been at work all over the empire for months past, and that men are seized in the streets of this city every day, and are carried off to serve in the army if they can not prove themselves exempt from such enforced service. For the present, married men and single men in employment are exempt from impressment, but a recruit under guard in the fortress of Santa Cruz is not in a position to seek proofs of his condition and occupation unless some friend will take the time and trouble for him. The young men who are under employment in this city are now carrying certificates from their employers as a protection against impressment, and wherever they can they are hold-

ing to an alien citizenship for further protection. Those who live out of town are afraid to come in, for fear of seizure. In smaller cities that difficulty is even worse, for the impression of an agricultural laborer gives less trouble than that of an artisan, or even a loafer, in the large cities. Bitter complaints are coming in from every direction as to the hardships caused by the press-gangs, and if a tithe of these complaints are true it is matter for wonder that serious riots have not resulted. As a rule the fellows seized are poor and friendless, else riots would certainly have followed. In Marianna a few days since the people met to protest and were fired upon by the police, and that was the end of it. If these abuses are to be overthrown—and the press-gang is one of the most heartless abuses ever practised by a government—it must be met by force, and this is one of the alternatives which no one fears in Brazil. Arbitrary and cruel and discreditable as the practice is, it will probably go on until the ranks of the army are full.

THE generally accepted estimates for the present and growing coffee crops are 5,000,000 bags for Rio and 2,500,000 for Santos for 1888-89 and 2,500,000 bags Rio and 1,500,000 bags Santos for 1889-90. No one in the trade can profess to give hard and fast crop estimates, and we may say that very respectable authorities refuse to accept the figures given above. So far as Rio is concerned it is claimed that some 200,000 bags of the present crop were included in the 1887-88 out-turn, and as the receipts for the last six months have reached nearly 2,500,000 bags, there will remain for the ensuing six months only between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000 bags for shipment. These are it appears to us extreme figures, but as we say we consider our authority respectable, we can do no less than submit them to the consideration of our readers. As to the growing Rio crop, the lowest estimate is 2,000,000 bags, and that of Santos 1,250,000. We apprehend that the Rio crop will not exceed, or perhaps even reach, the maximum estimates of 3,000,000 bags, for the weather, it is said, has been very unfavorable in the interior, and while planter's complaints are chronic and not always trustworthy, still they are at times based on something tangible. There is little doubt that the coffee zone of Rio has seen its best days, unless there be a radical change in the temper of the planters, who must determinedly lend all of their attention to the improvement of their properties, or dispose of them to more energetic persons who will execute these improvements. No one can sufficiently deplore the probable outlook for the next season. The results of another short crop, following so close on that of 1887-88, must be the stimulation of coffee cultivation in every country that can compete with Brazil, or the substitution of coffee by imitations, by tea, or by cacao; any of which hypotheses are sufficiently alarming, when we consider how much of Brazil's welfare depends upon its coffee crops, and what the substitution of coffee by any other article will mean to the empire. There is a hope that S. Paulo will be able to defend the breach opened by Rio de Janeiro, but it can only be a partial defense at best for a time yet. The planters of S. Paulo quickly appreciated the necessity for setting their affairs in order, and the steady influx of immigrants will prove of great benefit to them and to the country, but immigrants cannot correct bad seasons, and drought and rain are elements not to be avoided by human effort. New plantations are no doubt coming into bearing, high prices will further stimulate planting, and on these must be based an even moderate estimate of what is to be the out-turn in 1889-90. Foreign markets have shown with what moderate stocks they can meet their demands, and the articles we publish elsewhere will show that there is a serious falling off in consumption at European and American centres. This decline in consumption will be aggravated by another season of high prices, and while "bulls" and "bears" will no doubt have their respective profits and losses, the future does not look rosy from a Brazilian point of view.

It would appear that while the doctors have been vainly trying to find the causes of yellow fever and its remedy, the legal mind of the minister of empire has cut its way directly through all professional technicalities to a common-sense solution of the problem. It will be a surprise to the profession, of course, that the prize is to go to a lawyer, but when one considers the clearness and directness with which the well-trained legal mind seeks its object, the conclusion must be that no other result could have been possible. While the physician is wasting time on his diagnosis and experiments and quibbles, the lawyer is accustomed to take the shortest cut from cause to effect, and to secure an immediate settlement of every question submitted to his judgment. It is well known that the lawyer loves directness of purpose, promptness in action, avoidance of formalities and technicalities, and the settlement of his cases at the lowest possible expenditure of time and money. And besides all that—though this has nothing to do with the question—in Rio de Janeiro the lawyer loves justice and his creditors as he loves his own precious life. It is fortunate, therefore, that Dr. Ferreira Vianna was recently removed from the department of justice, where he effected such signal reforms in the beggar's asylum and in the creation of asylums for aged and insane paupers, and cheap lodging-houses for the poor, to the department of empire where much is yet to be done in sanitary matters. One of his first acts as minister of empire was to pay a visit on the 13th inst. to the Jurujuba yellow fever hospital, where he inspected everything minutely and examined the patients personally. There were 93 cases under treatment, but not one complained and everything was found to be in prime order. Before taking his leave the minister addressed a few words of advice to the physician in charge as to the proper treatment of yellow fever. As fever is caused by an "elevation of temperature," he inferred that the logical remedy should be a "reduction of temperature," which might best be secured by a "freezing process" (*sistema frigorífico*), in which Dr. Pinto Netto promptly agreed, and for which he at once solicited the necessary appliances for carrying it into effect. Now, this is just as it should be. It is a pleasure to see important questions treated in this common sense way. If yellow fever is caused by an elevation of temperature, what more reasonable than that its treatment should be a reduction of temperature? And what process of reduction of temperature is more simple and expeditious than freezing? To be sure, the freezing treatment has been many times tried already, and always with fatal consequences, but logic is opposed to the facts and must prevail? And then, what spectacle more touching and beautiful could there be than to see a prominent physician, with 93 patients under his charge, giving way so gracefully to the medical advice of a lawyer—his official superior, of course!—and promptly undertaking to carry his treatment into effect. Physicians are not always amenable to logic, but Dr. Pinto Netto is an exception. We shall now await news from Jurujuba with the deepest interest. The poor sailor, suffering from an "elevation of temperature"—vulgarly called "yellow fever"—may now be assured of rational treatment, and a comfortable burial. It will be pleasant for him to know that the heat consuming his poor body will be speedily frozen out, even though the freezing may be quite as fatal as the fever. And his exit from this unhappy life will be sweetened perhaps by the knowledge that it was hastened by the superior orders of a philanthropical minister who takes a deep and abiding interest in his future welfare.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE PAST YEAR.

The immediate effects of the abolition of slavery were everywhere encouraging. At the outset there were but few cases reported of the freedmen abandoning the plantations, and even then only where they had been badly treated, or their old masters were unwilling to pay them the wages ruling on neighboring plantations. The approaching coffee-picking season compelled the planters to treat their ex-slaves liberally and kindly, and the freedmen were certainly not insensible of it. As the need of their labor grew less imperative, a change gradually took place, and for the worse. Contracts were not respected, wages were withheld and the employer returned frequently to the regime of master and slave. This, of course, increased the restiveness of the freedmen, who were desirous of testing their newly-acquired liberty, and consequently an extended movement set in, in many cases leaving certain plantations entirely abandoned. In all this, it should be noted, very little disorder occurred. The freedmen have not been disorderly nor unmanageable, and in most cases where they have been kindly treated have shown a disposition to be steady and industrious.

At the time when the action of the legislature on the question of abolition was claiming the attention of the whole country, the news suddenly came that His Majesty the Emperor had fallen ill with fever at Milan, Italy. The imperial party had passed the winter at Cannes, and at the end of March the health of His Majesty was so much improved that a trip through Italy was resolved upon. Visits were accordingly made to Genoa, Florence, Naples, Bologna and Milan, reaching the last-named city on May 1st. On the 3rd, however, the Emperor fell ill, and his state soon became extremely critical. Two eminent physicians, Semmola of Naples and Charcot of Paris, were sent for. From the 10th to the 14th, his state was almost without hope, but the skill and constant attention of his physicians finally won the day so that a slight improvement was reported on the 15th. On the 22nd a serious relapse set in, and again for a time his life was in extreme peril. A slight improvement in his condition took place on the 24th, and thereafter his recovery went on steadily. He was speedily removed to Aix-les-Bains, where he remained until his departure for Brazil, which took place at Bordeaux on August 5th. Their Majesties arrived in the port of Rio de Janeiro on the morning of August 22nd, and were received with great enthusiasm.

In parliamentary circles, the reaction after the 13th of May was anything but beneficial. The pro-slavery element, headed by Senators Cotegipe and Paulino, soon recovered from the first effects of that unexpected measure, and an agitation was then begun which has been most prejudicial to the country. At first the planters showed a disposition to accept the law and make the best of it, but these reactionary leaders soon infused a spirit of dissatisfaction into them and then led them in a demand for indemnification. The government wisely declined to accede to any such demands and sought to meet the case in an indirect way by providing cash through the Bank of Brazil on 6% loans, but still the agitation went on. Although many urgent reforms demanded attention, the agitators dominated the situation and rendered the legislative session of the year almost sterile. The banks of emission project, modeled somewhat after the American national banking system, was finally adopted, and the regulations for carrying it into effect were promulgated about the close of the year. By means of four prorogations the annual budget laws were passed, but with large

additions to the appropriations for railways, interest guarantees and immigration. The fear of the discontented planter seems to have made economies impossible in any matter affecting the interests of that class. Aside from these matters the legislative sessions were inexcusably sterile.

The immigration movement of the year, promoted largely by the São Paulo immigration society and stimulated by the pecuniary assistance granted by the government, has exceeded anything ever before known in the history of Brazil. During the calendar year 1887 the total arrivals were 55,986, by far the largest number received up to that time. In 1888, however, the total arrivals reached a total of 130,056, of which 56,915 landed at Rio de Janeiro and 73,141 at Santos. The great part of these immigrants found speedy employment on the plantations up to the close of the year, when it became more difficult in São Paulo to find places for them. There has thus far been but little difficulty, and that chiefly in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes.

On the whole, the year has been a comparatively good one in business affairs. Collections have been slow and at times difficult, but the bulk of business effected has been large and fairly remunerative. This has been due in part to the reaction from the depression of preceding years, and in part also to the influx of foreign capital through loans, the sale of railways and the creation of various domestic industries. The particular features of these matters will be treated separately, but in a general sense it may be said that they have done much to stimulate business and to revive the confidence in Brazilian undertakings which had during the last few years reached a very low ebb.

From the *Financial News*, London Dec. 11.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES IN BRAZIL.

There has lately been a welcome cessation of the complaints that formerly were so frequently vented against the actions of Brazilian provincial officials in respect to English companies carrying on industrial enterprises in Brazil under concessions from the imperial government. We had hoped that the strong protests made so freely by the financial press, principally during 1886, would have drawn a note of warning from the imperial government of Rio de Janeiro to its provincial authorities to respect existing contracts. We have lately observed that many of the enterprises referred to have been recommended by our contemporaries to the notice of investors as good securities for fair and steady dividends, and, bearing in mind former complaints, we have made inquiries regarding the experience of these corporations. One company in particular has been frequently recommended—the São Paulo Gas Company—which has paid steady dividends since it began operations in 1872. Previously, the lighting of the town was effected by kerosene, and the contract for lighting by this illuminant only terminated with the inauguration of the service by gas. The concession from the imperial government of Brazil was to light the city with gas for 25 years. It was granted in 1863, and the present company came into existence in 1870. Two extensions of time for the completion of the works were made by the government, and the lighting by kerosene ceased and gas took its place in 1872.

The provincial government of S. Paulo now attempt to count the period of contract from the date the concession was granted in 1863, or, in other words, are trying to curtail the privilege by nine years. In all contracts of this nature the privilege is reckoned from the date the enjoyment thereof commenced. Eminent legal authorities, both in Brazil and England, have settled this question; but in the present case, were any precedent requisite, that of the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company v. the imperial government of Brazil, in 1879, should suffice. This parallel case was tried in the Brazilian law courts, with the result that the contract was held to begin from the date the city was first lit with gas, and not from the date the concession was granted. Further, the São Paulo Gas Company's statutes—the prospectus and articles of association—were approved and signed by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil in 1872, so that the provincial authorities are robbed of the slightest pretext for their present extraordinary proceedings. We shall look with interest for the action of the

imperial authorities to Rio de Janeiro in regard to the S. Paulo Gas Company, the Emperor's love of justice and dislike of shuffling being too well-known to allow an injustice of this nature to be tolerated. Otherwise investors would in future hesitate twice before supporting Brazilian undertakings, the money for which is usually found in this country.

From *The Evening Post*, London, Dec. 8.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN BRAZIL.

Brazil is now being generally spoken of as "the coming place." We presume this means that it is a field for the investment of many more millions of British capital than are sunk there already in industrial organisations. The easy way money has been recently raised in this country by Brazil tends to show a certain amount of confidence in the *bonds* of the Brazilian government. The railways now in course of extension from its enormous coast line of 3,700 miles into the interior of the country will give a fair idea of the trade that will be carried on in course of time.

Inquiring into these matters we find that the confidence of the investor may be severely shaken if the government of the various provinces are not warned from the imperial government of Rio de Janeiro to respect existing contracts made with English capitalists.

The centre of the chief Brazilian railways is the city of São Paulo, the capital of the province of that name; and the British public has frequently been advised in our contemporaries to turn its attention to the industrial companies formed with British money for the purpose of organizing improvements in this rising city.

Our attention has lately been drawn to a somewhat questionable proceeding on the part of the provincial government of São Paulo in respect to an English company that lights that city with gas. The company's contract is for 25 years; the statutes were, after its inauguration in 1870, approved and signed by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; the period for the erection of the works was twice extended by the government, and the works being completed (without which no gas lighting could have taken place), the city was lit up in 1872—a contract for lighting it by kerosene expiring simultaneously. In spite of this the provincial authorities are now attempting to curtail the privilege by nine years, and are threatening to call for tenders for a new service. The company's shares have, of course, depreciated in value, but the shareholders, though naturally alarmed, should be reassured. The argument of the provincial authorities is that the contract was for 25 years from the date of signature, and not from that of the inauguration of lighting. In a parallel case this same question was raised against the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company, and was contested by them successfully in the Brazilian law courts in 1879. The reading of all contracts of this nature has always been that the period of the privilege granted dates from the commencement of its enjoyment, and this is upheld by the most eminent legal opinions, both in Brazil and England.

Should the provincial authorities in question be allowed by the imperial government to upset the contract referred to, the British investor will, we opine, be chary of anything Brazilian for the future.

THE RIO CRICKET CLUB.

Owing to some changes in the Cricket Club officers for the ensuing year, which appeared in our last issue, the Secretary has very kindly sent us the following corrected list, together with a "circular" which is to be sent out to the members. It is to be sincerely hoped that the reawakened interest in the affairs of the Club will lead to many matches during the year and to equally as many honors. The officers for the ensuing season are as follows:

President:—E. A. BENN.

Treasurer:—A. M. EDMONDSON,
No. 60 Rue Príncipe de Março.

Secretary:—E. E. WADIROOK,
No. 16 Rue do General Camara.

Committee:—J. W. EWORTHY,
H. G. ESTILL,
W. G. HOLMAN,
J. SMITH.

CIRCULAR.

In handing you the foregoing list of the committee and officers of the Rio Cricket Club, as finally settled, to act during the ensuing season, the Committee take the opportunity of expressing the hope that all, and especially playing members, will do their utmost to assist the officers in their endeavours to promote the interests of the Club, and to render this season, both as regards Cricket and Lawn Tennis, a satisfactory one.

The Committee would point out to members the especial urgency of regular practice in view of the proposed important matches with outside Clubs, which it is hoped will be arranged.

The Committee, an entirely new one, working without the active support of those who have rendered such invaluable assistance in times past, cannot close this appeal for support without pointing out to the cricket players of the Club that they look to them for more active assistance than has been given in the past in arranging practice matches which are proposed to be held twice a month.

The season will, weather permitting, commence in April.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The deaths in Santos last year numbered 1,054.

The total receipts of the Santos custom house last year were 11,973,023\$999.

A credit of 16,000\$ has been granted to the province of Espírito Santo for the completion of the Victoria custom house.

A new Protestant religious paper made its appearance at Bagagem, Minas Geraes, on the 1st inst., under the title of *O Evangelista*.

The city of Rio Grande do Sul has been authorized to borrow 25,000\$ to pay for a provincial exhibition during the current year.

The city of Santos has a total of 2,501 buildings, whose rental value is 1,741,638\$000 and upon which a special tax of 66,660\$325 is levied.

It appears that three notaries public are now necessary at Petrópolis. How in the world do they occupy the time until the daily afternoon train arrives?

The minister of agriculture has appointed Dr. J. Watzel to study the question of grape culture in S. Paulo, and to establish an "oenological station" there.

The amount required for the erection of a customs warehouse in S. Paulo has been fully subscribed, and the plans for the building have been prepared.

The December receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 997,290\$794, of the general recebedoria 32,914\$333, and of the provincial recebedoria 277,384\$174.

The province of Minas Geraes has contracted with Dr. A. Vaz Pinto for 5 practical agricultural schools. The province guarantees 6 per cent. per annum on 1,500,000\$, say 90,000\$, and there will be 150 free pupils. Dr. Vaz Pinto appears to be a financier and a philanthropist at one and the same time.

At Ytú, S. Paulo, a gentleman was holding up a lamp-post with his back during a recent thunder-storm. He left the post, and immediately it was struck by lightning. We do not like to prophecy as to the ultimate destiny of this individual, but the city ought certainly to hold him responsible for abandoning his post at a critical moment.

There was a meeting of blacks at Santos on the 14th inst. to consider the question of organizing a "guarda negra" for that place, but the sense of the meeting was against the proposal as it would lead to race prejudices and conflicts. There is no disputing the fact that the blacks around Santos have got level heads on their shoulders.

A telegram published here on the 12th says that the president of Ceará, Dr. Caio Prado, is supporting 2,000 indigents at his own expenses. This must mean at least 200\$ per day, or 6,000\$ a month, and we are not at all surprised that Dr. Caio wishes the unhappy inhabitants of his province sent somewhere else with dispatch.

There was a lively debate in the S. Paulo provincial assembly on the 15th and 16th over the recent conflict in that city between the military and police. The republicans, led by Dr. Campos Sales, appear to have thrown themselves completely into the arms of the military, hoping perhaps to secure their aid in the impending revolution.

The *Diário Popular*, of S. Paulo, of the 10th, says that the administration of the lazaretto in that city is very bad. The immigrants sent there with small-pox are hardly fed, and then when convalescent are obliged to clean the place and dig graves for those who die. The director does not speak Italian and treats his immigrant patients with great harshness.

O *Páiz* on the 14th published a telegram from Ceará from which it appears that Sr. Antonio Pereira de Aguiar, whose disappearance caused some excitement in Aracaju, S. Paulo, some two or three months past, had died there on the 13th. The other journals confirmed the news on the 15th, but why Sr. Aguiar left S. Paulo to die in Ceará only the future will show.

A very serious question arose in the S. Paulo provincial assembly on the 15th, because one of the deputies voted for himself as a member of a committee. He admitted the charge, and explained that as he wrote out the ballots himself he unintentionally deposited one with his own name on it. Fortunately the mistake was noted and corrected before any harm resulted.

A pretty little quarrel has arisen in Pernambuco over the beef supply. The president of the province vetoed the legislative bill granting a monopoly for six years, or at least he did not sign the law. He was relieved and his *pro-tempore* successor signed the bill, which has gone into effect. The present president of the province has forbidden that the law be included in the annals of provincial legislation.

The total receipts of the Santos *meia de rendas* during the six months ending on the 31st ult., were 1,465,070\$800, of which 1,187,849\$401 were from the provincial export duty on coffee. What a time the public functionary would have if coffee were to fail altogether?

A man was permitted to marry in Casa Branca, S. Paulo, on the 16th ult. at the over-ripe age of 108 years. The local organ, in trying to rise to the level of the occasion, says that the bride had lived "two good decades in the past century," which would make her about 108 also. There ought to be some restriction on these affairs. When a man has lived 108 years and has not yet learned better than to tie up to a giddy young thing like that, he ought to be put under police supervision.

RAILROAD NOTES

We are informed that negotiations are on foot for the sale of the Macaé and Campos line to a French syndicate.

The September receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 98,296\$920 and the expenditures 30,751\$660, leaving a surplus of 67,545\$860.

The São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company has declared a 7% dividend, showing a great improvement in the affairs of that line.

The minister of agriculture has opened a credit for 800,000\$ for works on the Batuté and 700,000\$ for works on the Sobral railways. Both are in Ceará.

The Bahia and Minas, Macaé and Campos and Sant'Antônio de Padua railways have paid off their debenture loans. The first with a part of the proceeds of its French loan, the others with money furnished in England.

The November receipts of the Paulista line were 398,486\$000 and the expenditures 131,838\$980, leaving a surplus of 266,647\$020. The surplus since July 1st amounted to 1,171,555\$600.

Decree No. 10,121, dated on the 15th ult., grants the concession and guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre to the Macaé central sugar factory for the railway to Serra do Frade, province of Rio de Janeiro.

The Barão de Araruama, Rio de Janeiro, railway grants free passes to planters who come to Rio to engage laborers. The poor planter is certainly rapidly becoming little less than a mendicant.

The minister of agriculture has informed the fiscal engineer of the Minas and Rio railway that packages to be returned filled with lard from the factory to be established at Tres Corações, Minas Geraes, are to be carried gratis.

On the 15th ult. permission was granted for the preliminary surveys of a line to connect the town of Tamandaré, in the Jacuhype valley, with the Recife and S. Francisco extension: The guarantee of interest depends on the final approval of the surveys.

On the 15th inst. the first stake of the Jaetatinga and Lavras, Minas Geraes, railway was blessed by the parish priest of one of the municipalities. There was a breakfast afterwards and great enthusiasm was shown. The new line is an extension of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway through the southern part of the province of Minas.

Decree No. 10,119 dated on the 15th ult. grants a concession to the Campos and Carangola railway for an extension from the terminus at Itapaoa to a junction with the Santa Lázaro road at Cachoeira do Itapemirim, Espírito Santo. A guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre is given for the year yet current granted the Campos and Carangola line by Decree No. 5,822 dated December 12th, 1874.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A cable has been laid between Montevideo and the Flores island quarantine station.

Our Argentine neighbors are expecting a visit shortly from Lord Randolph Churchill. What larks!

Montevideo is going to spend \$50,000 in making a fuss over President Celman of the Argentine Republic. Good news for the British creditors.

The Montevideo "serenos" are no more. It is fortunate that Mr. W. E. Curtis located them in Rio de Janeiro, so that they may be still said to live in Mr. C. C. book.

The British corvette *Ruby* left Montevideo for the Falkland Islands to pay her farewell visit. She is about to leave this station, and will be succeeded by the *Cleopatra*.

The law of *patentes* lately passed has created a great deal of dissatisfaction. Where an *almacenero* had formerly one *patente* (license) to pay, he now has many; separate ones for soap, for crockery, for drinking on the premises, etc. We know a hair-dresser who has the trifle of seven *patentes* to pay.—*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, Dec. 28.

COFFEE NOTES

Our coffee crop, or export, this season, according to some authorities, is not likely to exceed 60,000 cwt.—or less than half last year's! Our own returns are not made up yet, and we hope that will show rather better figures for the estimated total.—*Ceylon Observer*, Nov. 16th.

A correspondent of the *Statist* writes under date of the 6th December: "It may here be observed that as telegraphs extend, the use of steamers in ocean transport increases, and the development of railways in producing and distributing countries is being daily enlarged, the ability of the world to work year by year with smaller stocks of everything also becomes greater. We have an evident proof of this in the very extraordinarily reduced stocks of sugar at present in London and the Clyde. Leaving, however, these general remarks, what I desire now to show is that, if the reports from more than one trustworthy source are borne out, the crops of coffee at present being marketed in all Brazil will be much nearer 8,000,000 bags than to 6,100,000 given in Mr. Hvidtendahl's statement. The effect of such a production would not only most seriously affect Mr. Hvidtendahl's figures, but also entirely upset his main conclusion that the maximum production of Brazil was reached in 1882-83. In illustration of the possible future I would further remark:—1, that the most active development in coffee cultivation occurs in the rich and rapidly advancing province of São Paulo; 2, that it is estimated that a price of 50\$ per cwt. much more than pays the Brazilian planter; 3, that the cultivation of São Paulo is only to a moderate extent dependent on slaves (*escravos*); 4, that the climate and the cultivation in the coffee districts are suitable to European labor; 5, that the immigration of hard-working Italians into the province is large and continuous, having been about 80,000 last year, and being likely to reach 100,000 this year; 6, that with the continuation of such immigration there is every ground for hope that the cultivation of coffee will be extended so long as prices here do not decline much below 50\$ per cwt.; 7, that, therefore, there is no reason to fear any falling off in production, except as the result of disease or of unfavorable weather; 8, that the United States have shown us that the abolition of slavery (even when effected suddenly) can be coincident with a greatly increased production."

LOCAL NOTES

A "flying advertiser" has recently been patented here. *Anunciador volante* is the Portuguese name.

Sem declaração de molestia killed no less than 5 people on the 14th, or rather on that day they were buried.

One of the individuals wounded by a pistol, shot in the attack of the 30th ult. on a republican meeting, died at the Misericórdia on the 11th inst.

On the 11th inst. a man was buried whose death was caused by "premature bilious fever." Seems a good deal like dancing on the poor fellow's grave.

The municipal chamber has ordered its *fiscas* to destroy green fruit. The *fiscas* have a gold mine in this order; and the city of Rio will have just as much colic as ever. A municipal *fiscal* does not always carry out superior orders.

The *Diário do Comércio* on the 17th says that friends of Barão de Guahy, recently appointed minister of marine, stands no risk of losing his re-election as a deputy. Such a prophet would make a fortune in the United States during a presidential election.

The minister of empire visited the Jurujuba marine hospital on the 13th, minutely inspecting the whole establishment and conversing with each one of its 93 yellow fever patients as to treatment, etc. The minister suggested to the physician in charge that, as the disease is caused by an elevation of temperature, the convenient treatment should be to reduce the said temperature by some freezing process, to which the doctor agreed. The minister promised also to have certain necessary repairs made to the hospital edifice.

Tobacco-smokers have scored one. Experiments conducted by Tassanari have demonstrated that tobacco-smoke has a powerful influence upon pathogenic micro-organisms, including those of cholera, anthrax, and pneumonia. In some cases the smoke so acted on the germs as to retard their development, and in others they appeared to be killed outright. We are indebted to the *Chemist and Druggist* for this item, but with such an authority under his eyes, there is a man in this office that objects to smoking, even in the trams!

A memorial to the government signed by 33 importers and dealers in dry-goods was published in the *Jornal* on the 20th. The memorialists offer good reasons against the excessive duties on the cheaper classes of goods and charge that the consumer is made to pay the shareholders of native mills fine dividends, but that national industry is not protected. The memorialists have wasted their time; Brazilian statesmen and journalists think that Brazil must become a manufacturing empire, whatever be the cost to foreign importers and native consumers.

The health authorities published on the 19th a long string of paragraphs containing the old, old advice about people living cleanly during the epidemic. There is also, it is reported, a government commission to be appointed to accompany and report upon Dr. Freire's inoculation theory. It does not appear probable that Dr. Araújo Góes will be appointed on this commission. The benefits to arise from the commission are problematical, but it is to be hoped that the mooted question will be settled. If there is anything in the theory, it is very valuable; but the general opinion seems to be that there is not.

With the thermometer marking the nineties, it is refreshing to read how one may cure chills and blains.

The early beggar in Rio catches the *rinetem*. Those who arise early will find the streets infested with licensed mendicants at 6 a.m.

During the past year there were 599,671 bags of sugar received in this market, of which 398,715 bags came from the Campos district.

The *Diário Oficial* of the 16th publishes two more contracts for the establishment of colonists; one in the municipality of Taubaté, São Paulo, the other in that of Tubarão, Santa Catharina.

Another victim of the trams. A lad 13 years old was run over by a S. Christovão tram on the 13th in the Rue do Visconde de Itáu and died in the Misericórdia hospital on the 15th.

A French veterinary doctor cures ailing *hig* tif dogs by making them run around a yard by means of a whip, and then gives them bread and water. The treatment might be applied with profit to some of the bipeds as well.

On the 14th a Belgian doctor, Allard, who had come here to establish colonies of his compatriots, died of yellow fever. This is a sad ending for a man who was probably led to sacrifice his life by unreliable information.

There has been an ice famine in Rio for the last three or four days, much to every one's discomfort. The machinery of the principal ice-factory broke down and the complaints have been loud and deep.

Barão de Penedo, Brazilian minister in London, and Visconde de Arinos, minister in Paris, will exchange posts, and Sr. Souza Correia, who was appointed minister at Washington, has been transferred to the legation at the Vatican.

On the 16th a soldier, in the condition of David's son, captured a recruit and carried him to a doctor's office, declaring that the police sub-delegate lived there. After scaring the family into convulsions, the police carried the soldier off.

On the evening of the 17th a sergeant of artillery in citizen clothes was impressed by two of the recruiters who are making everybody's life miserable here. The sergeant had to appeal to the police for protection, and then had both of his comrades-in-arms locked up.

As was expected, the police has thrown the responsibility of the conflict of the 30th on the shoulders of the republicans, notwithstanding the fact that the meeting was attacked by a mob from the outside, and the government has accordingly prohibited "illicit gatherings."

Already on the 17th the Bahia correspondent of the *Diário do Comércio* declares that Barão de Guahy, recently appointed minister of marine, stands no risk of losing his re-election as a deputy. Such a prophet would make a fortune in the United States during a presidential election.

The minister of empire visited the Jurujuba marine hospital on the 13th, minutely inspecting the whole establishment and conversing with each one of its 93 yellow fever patients as to treatment, etc. The minister suggested to the physician in charge that, as the disease is caused by an elevation of temperature, the convenient treatment should be to reduce the said temperature by some freezing process, to which the doctor agreed. The minister promised also to have certain necessary repairs made to the hospital edifice.

Tobacco-smokers have scored one. Experiments conducted by Tassanari have demonstrated that tobacco-smoke has a powerful influence upon pathogenic micro-organisms, including those of cholera, anthrax, and pneumonia. In some cases the smoke so acted on the germs as to retard their development, and in others they appeared to be killed outright. We are indebted to the *Chemist and Druggist* for this item, but with such an authority under his eyes, there is a man in this office that objects to smoking, even in the trams!

A memorial to the government signed by 33 importers and dealers in dry-goods was published in the *Jornal* on the 20th. The memorialists offer good reasons against the excessive duties on the cheaper classes of goods and charge that the consumer is made to pay the shareholders of native mills fine dividends, but that national industry is not protected. The memorialists have wasted their time; Brazilian statesmen and journalists think that Brazil must become a manufacturing empire, whatever be the cost to foreign importers and native consumers.

The health authorities published on the 19th a long string of paragraphs containing the old, old advice about people living cleanly during the epidemic. There is also, it is reported, a government commission to be appointed to accompany and report upon Dr. Freire's inoculation theory. It does not appear probable that Dr. Araújo Góes will be appointed on this commission. The benefits to arise from the commission are problematical, but it is to be hoped that the mooted question will be settled. If there is anything in the theory, it is very valuable; but the general opinion seems to be that there is not.

—It required up to the 10th inst. for the telegraph department to pay in its September receipts. Who uses these funds for four months?

—Dr. Freire advises us that 35 persons died from yellow-fever during the first week of the present month, of which 28 were foreigners, and none of them had been "vaccinated" with his patent safety compound. Is it not about time for the Dr. to drop that humbug?

—The acting minister of agriculture has ordered that immigrants destined to the province of Minas Geraes shall be forwarded by night trains on the D. Pedro II railway. The advantages are said to be that the recent arrivals will escape the intense heat of the day, and travel with full stomachs.

—Marital affection still exists. When Sr. Andrade Figueira found that his wife would be quarantined at Montevideo, he at once put himself in quarantine also; and thus touching incident was at once telegraphed to Rio. The Emperor should make Sr. Andrade Figueira a *duque* at least.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 15th says that an employé of the Carioca cotton mill was caught in a house on Rua do Carmo on the preceding day with a very considerable collection of confiscated articles in his possession. Perhaps honest employment had become tiresome to him.

—One can not always tell just what turn human sympathy will take. A poor fellow's cabin took fire in Cascadura, a suburb of this city, on the 11th inst., and while the family were getting out of a window on one side to save their lives, some neighborly thieves got in on the other and stole 500\$ in money and various other articles.

—The military commission that is to build a telegraph line through to the capital of the province of Matto Grosso, left by rail on the 11th; it consists of a chief, four assistants, a paymaster, a surgeon, an apothecary, an inspector of lines, 8 officers and 150 rank and file. The Buenos Aires people will be sure war is imminent now.

—It was apparently a great mistake to employ the clerks of *jueces de paz* as registrars of births, marriages and deaths. Delays are sure to ensue, and it is evident these clerks are about to demand increased remuneration for increased service. If the law is to cause an increase of expense, it would be better to use in the establishment of special offices where the duties of registry would be exclusive.

—A meeting of the medical and surgical society was held here on the evening of the 15th, but the doctors present seemed to have occupied their time in abusing the government instead of offering suggestions for a better sanitary system. The best thing appears to be to get Dr. Freire to vaccinate you; it makes little difference whether one is inoculated with yellow fever, or catches it legitimately.

—The trip of the ministers of empire, and of war and marine (combined in the person of Senator Thomaz Coelho de Almeida) was a regular picnic. The president of the province went along and was sprinkled with holy water at Angra dos Reis, and on the return the *pharmaceutico* (pill-maker?) of the cruiser played the fiddle while the swells were dining. The trip was made on the ironclad *Aquidaban*, and no lives were lost.

—Complaints are becoming more and more urgent against what is said to be an unwarrantable delay of lighters at the custom house. When it is considered that the whole foreign trade of Rio, imports and exports, must be done by lighter during the period when vessels are forbidden to go along-side wharves, surely the custom house authorities could use increased energy and avoid delays that are irritating and uselessly expensive.

—In accordance with the legislative permission granted last year the postoffice is about to reduce the postage on newspapers one-half when put up in packages from the office of publication and provided with the names of the subscribers to whom they are to be delivered. Single papers, however, will pay double the rate heretofore paid, or 20 reis per 50 grammes. This is a peculiar way to reduce postage, but it appears to be the style in the public departments of Rio. There is also an increased charge on post cards, etc. The new regulations go into force on the 1st proximo.

—A violent fire broke out in the building occupied by the "Tententes do Diabo" (a carnival society), in Rua dos Andradars on the morning of the 13th inst., which was entirely destroyed together with an *estaleiro* (tenement-house) in the rear. Considerable damage was also done to adjoining buildings. The ground floor of the building was occupied by a tailor and furniture dealer, the fire breaking out in the store belonging to the latter. It is charged that the fire was of incendiary origin, perhaps for the liquidation of accounts. An adjoining building contained a large quantity of alcohol and spirits, but the firemen fortunately kept the fire away from it and thus saved the whole block. The insurances were ample, and were all in native companies. The Tententes are said to have lost heavily, but were insured to the extent of 20,000\$.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 21st, 1889.		
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$100), gold 27 d.	27	27
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg.....	54 45 cts.	
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	1883	
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 89	
Bank rate of exchange on London to day.....	27 1/2 d.	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) \$100.00 gold		
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg.....	55 00 cts.	
Value of \$1.00 \$1.00 (paper) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	1881	
Value of £1 sterling	8827	

EXCHANGE.

January 14.—Official rates were 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 346—348 on Paris, and 420—432 on Hamburg at 90 d.; 1883—1884 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 27 1/2, 27 1/2 and at 27 1/2 in bank sterling and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2. Commercial francs 343. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88930, sellers at 88950.

January 15.—The market continues firm, but official rates are unchanged. Brokers reported business in bank sterling at 27 1/2—27 1/2 d. and at 27 1/2 in second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88930, sellers at 88950.

January 16.—There were no changes in rates at the banks. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2, 27 1/2 and 27 1/2, but the rate was most likely very exclusive, and London office only was obtainable at 27 1/2 in the afternoon. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88930, sellers at 88950.

January 17.—The English and German banks were at 27 1/2 on London, the natives advanced to 27 1/2. Bank on Paris 245—247 on Hamburg 428—432 and on New York 1883—1884. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2 and francs at 342. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88930, sellers at 88950.

January 18.—Official rates were unchanged and the market rather quiet. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2—27 1/2, latter from second hands, and commercial was unchanged at 27 1/2—27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88930, sellers at 88950.

January 19.—The official rates were unchanged 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 345—347 on Paris and 420—432 on Hamburg at sight. The London and Hawaiian Bank advanced to 27 1/2 in the afternoon. From second hands bank sterling at the extremes of 27 1/2 and brokers quoted commercial at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88930, sellers at 88950.

January 20.—The English Bank is still officially at 27 1/2, and all the others at 27 1/2. Bank sterling could probably be had at 27 1/2, and commercial is quoted at 27 1/2—27 1/2; at the first rate there are bills, and at the latter money.

—The Banco Mercantil dos Varegatos will commence operations to-day, 21st inst.

—Mr. G. W. Nicolls has been appointed sub-manager of the Banco Internacional in this city.

—The Banco Internacional has called for 15 per cent. 30¢ per share on its second issue, payable on the 28th—31st inst.

—The advertisement of the last Russian loan provides for the payment of coupons in New York. Can the Americans be loaning money to precipitate a European war?

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo, of the 17th inst., is informed that 2,000,000\$ had been subscribed toward the proposed bank of emission, with metallic reserve, in that city.

—The subscribers to the shares of the Banco de Credito Real de Minas are invited to attend a general meeting at Juiz de Fora on the 23rd, to definitely organise the corporation.

—The "Melhoramentos Urbanos" company of Niteróy is proceeding with its works as fast as possible. The items published as to a re-organisation of the company are, we are informed, without basis.

—Our Exchange is rapidly turning into a market. On the 15th and 16th a dealer had his wares, some 5 or 6 apólices, spread before him on one of the tables, and the resemblance to a dealer in cabbages and other vegetables was ludicrous.

—The third call for a meeting of the Pastoral, Agricola and Industrial shareholders was called for to-day, 19th, and in accordance with the law any number of shares represented constituted a quorum. It was unanimously decided to sell the company to a Montevidean company.

—With a paid up capital of 200,000\$ the *Gerai* insurance company during the past year earned premiums to the amount of 239,079,824\$, paid losses of 86,428,180, carried 32,048,121 to reserve fund and divided 70,000\$ among the shareholders, or 35 per cent. per annum. Directors' fees and office expenses were 44,366,950\$.

—Here is a cue for needy company promoters. Plate advises that the formation of the following "most useful concern," the *Buenos Aires Clean Towel Safety Company, Limited*, is in every way a success. The items published as to a re-organisation of the company are, we are informed, without basis.

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—The *Boletim da Alfandega* gives the following figures as the receipts at the Rio custom house for the respective years:

1885 1886 1887
Import duties 36,235,835\$072 38,749,066\$04 41,731,121\$23
Port dues 190,864,406 203,009,364 208,303,766
Export duties 6,597,475 644 6,201,186 434 6,631,553 186
Sundries 35,436 870 52,026 559 53,845 885
Stamps 5,180 200 5,500 200
5% surtax 806,698 656 1,940,066 834 2,095,056 823
44,076,329\$048 47,147,018\$034 50,711,061\$021

The differences between these and the figures published in our issue of the 1st inst. arise from restitutions, which are not always clearly explained, but do not amount to a very important amount.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

January 14.		
16 Five per cent. apólices.....	954 000	
22 do do	956 000	
76 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil 6%	73 3% 956 000	
200 " do	73 1/2% 956 000	
5 Banco do Brasil.....	217 000	
45 Banco Industrial.....	164 000	
30 Banco Internacional.....	270 000	
300 " do 29 June.....	277 000	
700 " do b. o. 30 June.....	277 000	
75 Banco Unido de Credito.....	61 000	
45 " do	61 500	
100 Leopoldina R.R. subs.....	18 500	
100 " b. o. 15 Apr. w. div.....	20 500	
50 deb. do 20/8.....	185 000	
50 Macaé and Campos R.R.....	94 000	
600 " 31st.....	94 000	
150 " do do	94 500	
200 " do	95 000	
980 " do b. o. 31st.....	95 000	
200 " do	95 500	
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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 19th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$	Jan.—July	5	Apolices.....	20,000\$—1,000\$	962,000	960,000—964,000
119,600	do	4	do	1,000\$		
19,838,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1863.....	1,000	1,120,000	1,115,000—1,122,000
35,872,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	Gold Loan 1879.....	1,000	1,010,000	1,000—1,010,000
1,105,000	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro.....			

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
287,000\$	—	6-8	Alagoas	—	—	—
—	—	—	Amazonas	—	—	—
8,011,300	Jan.—July	6-7	Bahia	—	81 0/10	—
—	—	—	Ceará	—	—	—
281,200	—	7	Distrito Santo	—	—	—
30,300	—	—	Goiás	—	—	—
1,003,800	—	5-6	Maranhão	—	—	—
109,000	Jan.—July	8	Mato Grosso	—	—	—
5,816,000	Jan.—July	6	Minas Geraes	1,000\$	100 0/10	—
3,194,200	—	6	Piauí	—	—	—
173,000	—	—	Pernambuco	—	—	—
350,600	Jan.—July	8	Paraná	—	—	—
7,624,400	Jan.—July	5-7	Pernambuco	—	101 0/10	—
154,000	—	6-7	Paraíba	—	—	—
8,081,500	Jan.—July	6	Rio de Janeiro	200\$	500\$	97 1/2 0/10
77,600	—	—	Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—
3,266,822	Jan.—July	6	Rio do Sul	1,000\$	—	98 0/10
132,000	—	7	Santa Catharina	—	—	—
1,153,000	—	6	S. Paulo	—	—	—
731,400	—	6-7	Sergipe	—	—	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
745,705	June—Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	94½	94½
5,855,399	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real do Brazil	100	73	73
7,165,879	do	5	do gold	12½	85½	85½
5,219,200	Apr.—Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100\$	82½	82½
6,351,000	May—Nov.	6	Predio	100	67 1/2	67 1/2

DEBENTURES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotatio
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Uruguaiana.....	200\$	185\$	—
1,500,000	May—Nov.	6½	Campes and. Carrangola	200	185	—
1,024,600	Jan.—July	6½	Juiz de Fora and Piau	200	170	—
15,270,800	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Leopoldina.....	200	180	180 \$100—185 \$10
448,300	do	6	do gold.....	£50	510	—
2,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Manic.....	100	90 ^{1/2} \$	—
413,340	Apr.—Oct.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	195	190 100—195 10
1,600,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	192	—
1,37,100	Jan.—July	6	do gold.....	£50	440	—
6,679,810	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocaba.....	100	82½ ^{1/2} \$—83 ^{1/2} \$	—
4,181,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold.....	£50	455	—
TRAMWAYS.						
448,320	Jan.—July	6	Carros Urbanos.....	500	490	—
83,3700	Feb.—Aug.	7	do.....	100	105 ^{1/2} \$	—
1,36,500	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Niteroi gold.....	£20	—	—
307,000	do	7	Pernambuco.....	200	91 ^{1/2} \$	—
250,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro.....	200	195	—
SHIPPING.						
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry.....	100	102 ^{1/2} \$	—
240,000	Jan.—July	8½	Paulista.....	200	200	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
500,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Iracuhy.....	100	85 ^{1/2} \$	—
734,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Puera.....	200	188	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamá.....	200	190	—
200,000	Feb.—Aug.	6½	Rio Branco.....	200	180	—
MILLS.						
1,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	188	180 000—
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	7½	Carrioca.....	200	198	—
588,000	do	7	Centro Industrial.....	200	—	—
1,17,000	do	8	Pilão Grandes.....	200	206	—
2,000,000	Nov.—May	8	Petrobras.....	200	198	—
380,000	Jan.—July	7	Rink.....	200	—	—
445,000	June—Oct.	7	S. João.....	£10	92 ^{1/2} \$	—
250,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro do Alcantara.....	100	195	—
MINES.						
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. José do El Rey [gold].....	100	85 ^{1/2} \$	—
MISCELLANEOUS.						
1,80,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Candelária [church].....	200	210	—
4,000,000	do	7½	Cantareira e Esgoto, gold.....	£50	480	—
309,600	Jan.—July	6½	Deus D. Pedro II.....	200	175	—
1,15,000	May—Nov.	7	Lamego, Im. & Salgados.....	£20	195	—
2,300,000	Mar.—Nov.	6	Malhamento, U. de Nith.....	200	—	—
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Oleos de Villa Nova.....	200	200	—
602,700	Apr.—Oct.	8	União Telephonica.....	100	70 ^{1/2} \$	—

INSURANCE.

BANKS.

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	
RIO DE JANEIRO							
4,000,000\$	500,000\$	Audiar	9\$000—Jan. 89	200\$	200\$000	—	
1,150,000	—	Brazilianised	—	—	—	—	
33,000,000	33,000,000	Brazil	8 000—Jan. 89	200	247 000	245 000—248 000	
5,000,000	141,850	Caiuá Crédito Commercial	2 000—Jan. 89	30	27 000	—	
20,000,000	11,000,000	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro	10 000—Jan. 89	200	249 000	—	
—	—	do 2 series	63—Jan. 89	—	—	—	
12,000,000	10,801,000	Commerci	9 000—Jan. 89	200	220 000	—	
—	—	do 4 series	4 000—Jan. 89	150	141 000	—	
20,000,000	1,477,280	127,713	Credit Real do Brasil	5 1/2—Jan. 89	100	80 000	—
2,000,000	—	Detercelene	12 000—Jan. 89	80	237 000	236 000—237 000	
51,000,000	2,500,000	151,000	do	62—Dec. 88	50	110 000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	Industriai e Mercantil	6 000—Jan. 89	80	164 000	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	350,000	Internacional	11 000—Jan. 89	200	577 000	560 000—565 000
61,250,000	—	—	do 2 series	2 200—Jan. 89	40	75 000	74 000—75 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	3,240	London & Brazilian, Limited	8—Oct. 88	—	—	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Mercantil dos Varejistas	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,650,000	Popular	2 200—Jan. 89	100	110 000	—
4,000,000	1,15,380	72,125	Prodital	6 000—Jan. 89	200	60 000	60 000—75 000
—	—	—	do 2 series do	10 000—Jan. 89	200	286 000	287 000—288 000
1,000,000	874,770	15,000	Rural e Hypotecário	2 200—Jan. 89	80	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	União dos Estados	10 000—Jan. 89	200	200 000	200 000—230 000
500,000	2,300,340	2,318	Popular S. Paulo	300—Jan. 89	30	31 000	—
1,000,000	6,000,200	6,4720	Terminal, Minas	6 200—Jan. 89	140	148 000	—
PROVINCIAL							
2,000,000\$	1,000,000	9,908,25	Commercial, S. Paulo	3 000—Jan. 89	100	75 000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	166,848	Credito Real do	3 000—Jan. 89	50	61 000	—
—	—	do 2 series do	600—Jan. 89	10	11 000	—	
1,000,000	874,770	15,000	Investimento, S. Paulo	2 200—Jan. 89	80	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	do 2 series do	10 000—Jan. 89	200	200 000	200 000—230 000
500,000	2,300,340	2,318	Popular S. Paulo	300—Jan. 89	30	31 000	—
1,000,000	6,000,200	6,4720	Terminal, Minas	6 200—Jan. 89	140	148 000	—

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
12,000,000\$	1,513,000\$	—	Itabira e Minas.....	—	20\$	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,206\$	Baúlio de Aracuama.....	—	200	—	—
14,000,000	4,000,000	14,642	Campinas e Carangola.....	2 1/2 % Sept. 88	200	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,586	Centro Sul e Caravallias.....	4 1/2 % Jan. 89	200	—	130\$000
1,200,000	1,200,000	—	Centro Sul e Piau.....	3 1/2 % Jan. 89	200	155 100	—
50,000,000	13,000,000	412,437	Leopoldina.....	3 1/2 % July 88	100	160 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.....	—	135 000	—	—
—	—	—	do subsidiaries.....	—	20 000	—	140\$000
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	Macacu e Campes.....	5 1/2 % Jan. 89	200	—	185\$000
24,000,000	—	—	Manic.....	—	89 000	90 000	94 00
4,170,000	2,170,000	40,127	Oeste de Minas.....	6 1/2 % Aug. 88	200	90 000	—
—	—	—	do x series.....	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	1,177,400	474	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	7 1/2 % May 88	200	188 000	—
10,665,000	10,665,000	—	S. Paulo e Rio.....	7 1/2 % Jan. 89	200	700 000	190 000
—	—	—	do x subs.....	—	187 000	—	210 00
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	do subsidiaries.....	—	25 000	—	—
12,000,000	5,815,000	—	Sapéphi.....	—	200	—	—
—	—	—	San-carbón.....	—	200	250 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do subsidiaries.....	6 1/2 % Feb. 89	200	70 000	80 000
1,600,000	1,841,173	38,815	União Valenciana.....	—	80 000	—	—

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	90,230\$	Carris Urbanos	65¢—Jan. 80	200\$	255\$—Jan. 80	— 250\$—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Jardim Botânico	3 500—Jan. 80	200\$	130 000	120\$—200—131\$
300,000	300,000	—	Laranjeiras, and tunnel	—	200	—	—
500,000	500,000	—	—	5 000—Jan. 80	200	218 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—	4 000—Jan. 80	200	100 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	449,000	S. Chiavão	15 000—Jan. 80	200	270 000	—
2,100,000	2,500,000	24,019	Vila Isabel	4 000—Jan. 80	200	219 000	200 000—208 000

SLIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last rate	Closing quotation
£625,000 \$1,000,000 ⁰⁰	£625,000 \$1,000,000 ⁰⁰	£60,775 864,433 ⁷⁵	American Steam Navigation Company of New York... Narrows of New York	£10—Jan. 89 \$10—Jan. 89 \$10—Oct. 89	£10 10s 100 200	125 ⁰⁰ 318 ⁰⁰ 240 ⁰⁰	— — —

Steam Navigation.
e Navegação...
- Neugrenze

800,000	500,000	64,183	Paulista,.....	4 000—July 87	200	40 000	- 85
MILLS.								
<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>	

al 10 000
..... 12 000

400,000	400,000	3,415	Pão Grande.....	12 000—Jan 89	200	1,20 (00)
2,000,000	2,000,000	9,157	Petropolitana.....	8 000—Aug 88	200	700 (00)
3,000,000			Progresso Ind. do Brasil.....			
1,000,000	1,000,000	67,499	Chimarrão.....	14 000—July 88	200	220 (0/0)
500,000	500,000		S. João.....	9 000—Jan 89	200	200 (00)
550,000	550,000		S. Lazaro.....		200	200 (00)
450,000	450,000	—	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	7 500—Jan 89	200	210 (00)
600,000	600,000	24,287			200	200 (00)

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quota- tion
750 000	3,000,000 750,000	3,000,000 750,000	Associação Commercial... Campeões Fluminense...	8 ½ —	Jan 81	500\$	120\$ 000
1,000 000	1,500,000	3,000,000	Comércio e Lavoura... Eduardo e Fabr. do Chumbo	10 ½ —	Jan 80	200	195 000
2000 000	2000,000	—	—	3 000 —	Jan 80	40	—
10,000, 000	4,000,000 322,000	2,000,000 322,000	Dicas D. Pedro II... Gloria Market...	3 000 —	Jan 82	200	120 000
220,000	220,000	220,000	H. L. C. —	2 000 —	July 82	20	31 000
4,000, 000	4,000,000	—	H. K. —	9 000 —	Jan 81	50	—
10,000, 000	310,000	—	Horto, Ind. & Constr.	—	—	200	—
—	—	—	Melhoramentos U. de Nitch,	—	—	200	—
7,500,000	7,500,000	1,339,91	Pastoril, Agric. & Industrial	3 000 —	Aug 82	100	52 000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Services Mineração...	—	—	20	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	10,334	Serviços Marítimos...	4 000 —	Jan 82	200	170 000

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